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State. As regards the lower percentage in the Srinagar city besides the reasons given above it is ascribable to the recent inclusion of several sub-urban areas in the city limits which have tended to affect its results adversely. Of late compulsory education to boys of school-going age has been introduced in the cities and in other notified areas and the far-reaching results of the measure will be enhanced in the next Census when the cities will show a still higher proportion. 212

278. English Literacy in the Cities.—The number of English literates per mille of the certain population is 470 in the city of Srinagar and 187 in that of Jammu. To male literates in English are 483 and 220 while female literates bear a proportion of 250 and 113 per mille of the literate population of their sex in the two cities. The results are better than those found for the State as a whole as they ought to be, due to the literates of Ministerial and other offices and a number of educational institutions in these localities.

279. Literacy in Hindi and Urdu.—While in 1921 literacy was recorded in "Urdu, Persian, Arabic, Dogri, Hindi, Bodhi, Gurmukhi and others", on the present occasion the distinction was confined to literates in Hindi and in Urdu only. The number of literates in Hindi is 13,988 which is less than that of literates in English. The number in 1921 was 6,318 and consequently there is an increase of 60·1 per cent. in the strength of the Hindi literates. The largest number of literates in the script is found amongst the Hindus (Brahmins) and Aryas as is natural. Amongst Bodhists only 1 male possesses the ability to read and write in Hindi. The Jains, allied as they are to the Hindus, have also a greater number of literates in Hindi than in Urdu. The Muslims have 30 persons which include 2 females who know the use of Hindi. The Sikhs have 431 such persons including 115 females while amongst Christians 3 persons know the script of which 4 are females.

The literates in Urdu number 36,196 exhibiting an increase of 99·2 per cent. during the past decennium. This high rate of increase is due to the privileged position that Urdu holds in the State as a court and school language. The knowledge of Urdu is thus essential in most walks of life in the State. That this is so is apparent from the large number of Hindu literates in Urdu who number 25,291 strong. The Bodhists who have only 1 literate in Hindi have 84 literates in Urdu. The Jains have 60 while the Muslims have 36,863 persons owning literacy in Urdu. The Sikhs have 2,080 and the Christians 88. In brief every religious community except the Jains possesses a higher literacy in Urdu than in Hindi.

280. Educational Institutions.—The number of educational institutions for boys and girls excluding technical schools for boys are given in the margin for the last five decades. The number of institutions has gone up by 86 per cent. during the decade 1921-1931. The increase during the decennium 1911-1921 was over 77 per cent. Compared to 1891 the number has increased by more than 27 times. The number of colleges has remained unaltered, there being one college at Jammu and the other at Srinagar. The number of Secondary schools including aided schools and one unaided school for boys stands at 81, of which 45 are situated in the Jammu Province. The number of Secondary schools for girls is 17 excluding aided Middle schools. The number of Primary schools for boys, both Government and aided, stands at 846, of which 582 are situated in the Jammu Province. The girls have 116 Government Primary schools for them together with 25 aided Middle and Primary schools. The number of Primary schools for girls maintained by the Government in 1921 was 9 only. The present number is thus nearly thirteen times of the 1921 number. The aided Maktabs and Pathshalas for boys number 144, of which 36 lie in the Jammu Province. Similar institutions for girls number 5 only. The number of these indigenous institutions is on the decline as the people realise the futility of sending their children to such institutions and prefer to send them to State schools where

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Year.	No. of Institutions.
1931 ..	1,046
1921 ..	570
1911 ..	370
1901 ..	97
1891 ..	40

172 education on modern lines is imparted. In harmony with the public sentiment His Highness' Government has sanctioned a new set of rules relaxing grant-in-aid
173 to such Maktabs and Pathshalas as lie within a radius of 2 miles of a Government school and so leave no arrangements for providing education in the 3 Rs. While these institutions have survived their utility for the boys they cannot be dispensed with altogether in the case of girls as the number of girls' schools is still limited while the awakening amongst communities has quickened the demand for girls' schools and it is better to have a Pathshala or a Maktab than to have nothing at all. Moreover, they pave the way for the subsequent opening of a girls' school by the Government unsuccessfully. The Pathshalas are really doing very useful spade work for dissemination of female education.
177 The Government also maintains a Muslim Industrial school for women in Jammu which is functioning usefully. Besides the above there are 7 Training schools for teachers and 2 for teachresses.

171 177. **Attendance at Schools.**—The number of scholars at schools and colleges stands at 77,574 compared to 32,971 in 1921, showing an increase of 135 per cent. The increase registered during the decade 1911-21 was 50 per cent. only. Compared to 1891 figures the number has increased nearly 21 times. The number of scholars in the two colleges is 941, of which one is female. The communities are represented as under :—

Census years.	No. of scholars.
1941 —	77,574
1931 —	32,971
1921 —	13,156
1911 —	5,844
1901 —	3,772

Rajputs	...	33
Jains	...	5
Sikhs	...	43
Muslims	...	147
Depressed classes	...	1
Others	...	712

Every community is realising the need of higher education. The number of scholars belonging to depressed classes is hopelessly low though it is expected to rise very shortly as His Highness' Government is taking a keen interest in the educational advance of all backward communities and special scholarships on a liberal scale are provided for them. The number of students sent up for the University Examinations during 1931 from the Prince of Wales College, Jammu, was 172 of which 87 came out successful. The Sri Pratap College, Srinagar, sent up 257 students in 1930, out of which 106 passed the examination. The amount of scholarships sanctioned for the students of different communities is given below :—

College.	Hindus.	Muslims.	S. A. Brahmans.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Prince of Wales College, Jammu —	1,260	4,200	—
Sri Pratap College, Srinagar —	2,040 (General)	1,260 (Special)	360

The total annual expenditure incurred on these two institutions comes to Rs. 216,711, the Srinagar college costing Rs. 120,201 and the Jammu college Rs. 96,510.

874 diary, improved syllabus, class libraries and tutorial system. Dramas were staged
875 and lantern lectures arranged. The boyscout movement is flourishing. Teachers' associations have been started. *Panchayat* system has been started in Secondary schools to enable boys to settle small disputes among themselves. Vigilance societies have been started to discourage bad habits and help in preserving discipline. The teaching of practical agriculture has been introduced in certain schools while in most of the schools small gardens are laid out and elementary lessons on plant life and agriculture are given practically. The physical health and moral growth of the students is well looked after. In some schools in the remote hilly tracts of the Jammu Province the experiment of co-education is being tried with success.

872 The girls' education is controlled by a Chief Inspectress with two subordinate Inspectresses. His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur was pleased to announce on the occasion of the auspicious birth of the Heir-Apparent the introduction of compulsory education for girls in the municipalities and notified areas and arrangements are almost complete to bring the scheme into operation. Compulsory education for boys already stands sanctioned for such places. The leading members of all communities are evincing a keen interest in furthering female education as is evidenced by the number of girl students of different communities. The teachresses are usually trained and steps are being taken to train others either at the Training schools within the State and outside or at the Teachers' classes started at Jammu and Srinagar centres, which are conducted once a week. The curriculum is being liberalised. The Girl Guide movement is afoot and is receiving the enthusiastic support of the teachresses. Games among girls are being encouraged though some difficulty is felt due to location of schools in rented buildings where good and secure play-grounds do not exist. This will, however, vanish automatically as soon as rented buildings are replaced by Government buildings.

870. Private Educational Effort.—Something has already been said about aided schools and Maktabs and Pathshalas. Full details of institutions run by public bodies are not available but so far as is known the public is doing its bit to the expansion of education. The Muslims, for instance, maintain several schools both secondary and primary. Similarly the Arya Samaj is not behind hand in the work and maintains some schools for boys and girls and helps widows in learning arts that fetch a livelihood. The Sikhs are also pushing the cause of education by providing scholarships and boarding houses to students. The Memons are perhaps the most advanced in this respect. The activities of the Church Missionary Society in Kashmir during the decade 1921-30 are thus given by the Reverend Canon C. E. Tyndale-Biscoe, M. A.—"The Church Missionary Society maintains a number of schools for boys in Srinagar, including a boarding house for those who come from the Frontiers, and a boy High school in Anantnag. There is also a girls' High school, under the management of Miss Mallinson, in Srinagar. The Church of England Zenana Missionary Society maintains two girls' schools in Srinagar, and until recently, one in Anantnag". The particulars of boys' school as given by him include two High schools and two Middle schools and two Primary schools. The total number of students admitted was 6,807 while those who matriculated numbered 287. The physical health of the students is properly looked after and students are encouraged to render social service. In Anantnag for instance, the boys of the C. M. S. school are the Fire Brigade of the town and attend every fire with the engine which the Head Master persuaded the citizens to purchase. In the Jammu city there is an Anglo-Vernacular school run by the Church of Scotland Mission which is doing useful educational work.

871 **869. Correlation of Census Literates with Departmental Returns.**—The
212 number of students in the Secondary schools and Colleges stands at 25,713, of which 21,609 are boys and 4,104 girls. An average student generally joins the first middle class in his eleventh year which means that the returns of age-group 10-15 and 15-20 should bear some correspondence to the above figures. The number of literate males and females recorded in these two groups comes to 24,7[illegible] males and 3,203 females. The difference is quite trivial, there being a

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SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

PROPORTION OF LITERACY AT CERTAIN AGES.

Age-periods	Total population.			Total literate.			Total literate in English.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0—10 ..	480,130	260,140	219,990	8,270	4,870	3,400	864	661	97
10—15 ..	270,260	144,201	126,057	10,440	6,970	3,471	1,840	1,722	118
15—20 ..	220,207	119,264	171,943	17,400	11,257	6,143	2,201	2,772	119
20 and over ..	1,514,264	780,274	734,190	84,264	66,210	4,210	12,264	12,721	477

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.

NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS AND PUPILS FOR FOUR DECADES (ACCORDING TO THE RETURNS OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT).

Class of Institution.	1901		1911		1921		1931	
	Number of		Number of		Number of		Number of	
	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Arts College	..	..	2	462	2	334	..	....
State Secondary Schools	..	..	49	10,645	39	8,832	21	4,876
State Secondary Schools for boys (English)	..	..	27	6,713	..	....	..	....
" " " " (Vernacular)	..	..	9	1,264	..	....	..	....
" " " " girls (English)	..	..	....	....	..	....	..	....
" " " " (Vernacular)	..	..	3	624	..	....	..	....
Private " " " boys (English)	..	..	9	1,264	..	....	..	....
" " " " (Vernacular)	..	..	....	....	..	....	..	....
" " " " girls (English)	..	..	....	....	..	....	..	....
" " " " (Vernacular)	..	..	2	240	..	....	..	....
State Primary Schools	..	..	247	10,221	202	8,442	90	4,212
State Primary Schools for boys	..	..	203	13,240	..	....	..	....
" " " " girls	..	..	9	236	..	....	..	....
Private " " " boys	..	..	22	1,222	..	....	..	....
" " " " girls	..	..	3	121	..	....	..	....
Schools for Special Instruction, State and Private	..	..	277	8,254	..	....	..	....
Professional (Normal and Model)	..	..	12 (1 for girls)	286	..	....	..	....
Miscellaneous Religious Schools	..	..	26	1,212	..	....	..	....
Technical Institutes	..	..	1	72	..	....	..	....
Training Schools	..	..	2	42	1	20	..	....
Private Indigenous Schools	..	..	210	4,242	220	5,270	..	....